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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

~~INTELLIGENCE REPORT~~

COUNTRY China and the Mongolian People's Republic

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1. General FU Tso-yi, commander of the 12 War Zone and Governor of Chahar, is possibly the only Nationalist commander who enjoys a good reputation among Chinese and foreigners in North China. His troops are natives of the area in which they serve. Officers who had formerly served under FU's old friend, YEN Hsi-shan, have come from Shansi to serve under FU. FU's area appears to be self-sufficient in the basic necessities of food and clothing and there is an ample supply of coal. The price level in Kweisui and Paotou is about one third that of Peiping and Tientsin. The orderliness of the area reflects strict control by General FU. The discipline of troops is superior to that in the Peiping-Tientsin area. Trains are running on schedule and operate at night except on the section from Kalgan to Peiping through the mountain pass.

25X1X6 [REDACTED] In view of the insoluble difficulties of the Nanking Government and the persistent rumor of separatist movements, the potentialities of FU Tso-yi's position are of interest.)

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2. The railroad from Peiping to Paotou has been free of attack for the past three or four months. It is possible to travel west of Paotou without trouble to Ninghsia and Lanchow. There is no fighting within 100 miles of the north side of the Suiyuan-Peiping railroad in Inner Mongolia. South of the Suiyuan-Peiping railroad the Chinese Communists are kept at a safe distance from the railroad while west of Tatung the entire Ordos Region (inside the great bend of the Yellow River) is effectively controlled by the Nationalists.

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3. The Government plans the extension of the Suiyuan-Peiping railroad to Lanchow by building on the north side of the Yellow River all the way to avoid bridging.

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4. The area of Inner Mongolia near the Outer Mongolian Mongolian People's Republic border is a "No Man's Land" in which Nationalist troops move in convoys of 50 or more and Chinese Communist or Mongol cavalry raiders are active. The naturally indistinct border of Outer Mongolia is marked with defense posts at intervals. It is patrolled and absolutely no persons or goods are allowed to pass.

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 Chinese who had lived in Outer Mongolia for 15 years. He went with the first Russian troops into Manchuria and escaped into Inner Mongolia when the Russians evacuated Manchuria.

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5. There are approximately 150,000 Chinese artisans in Outer Mongolia who are unable to escape. Conditions are terrible because of Russian expropriation of all kinds of wealth resulting in famine for the people, but giving a good living to the Russian officials and their "tools". Russian control of Outer Mongolia is more strict and brutal than the occupation of Manchuria under the Japanese.

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